## Calendar No. 451

107TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

# S. 2134

To allow American victims of state sponsored terrorism to receive compensation from blocked assets of those states.

#### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 16, 2002

Mr. Harkin (for himself, Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Nickles, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Warner, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Burns, Mr. Craig, Mrs. Feinstein, Ms. Collins, Mr. Cleland, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Miller, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Torricelli, Mrs. Hutchison, and Mr. Santorum) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

June 27, 2002 Reported by Mr. Leahy, with an amendment

### A BILL

To allow American victims of state sponsored terrorism to receive compensation from blocked assets of those states.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Terrorism Victim's Ac-
- 5 cess to Compensation Act of 2002".

#### 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 2 Congress finds that:
- 3 (1) The war against international terrorism 4 must be fought and won on multiple fronts.
  - (2) The state sponsors of international terrorism (including their agencies and instrumentalities) are ultimately responsible for the damages, pain, and suffering inflicted upon Americans who are victimized by terrorist acts. It is the state sponsors, not the American taxpayer, who must be compelled to pay those costs.
    - (3) The Secretary of the Treasury lawfully controls billions of dollars in blocked assets of several governments which the President and the Department of State have determined to be state sponsors of international terrorism and responsible for multiple terrorist attacks on United States citizens abroad.
    - (4) There have been multiple Federal lawsuits brought since 1996 by American victims of state sponsored terrorism abroad and final judgments and financial awards in some of those cases have been paid appropriately by using some of the blocked assets of state sponsors of terrorism. Additional cases are still pending.

- 1 (5) Paying victims of state sponsored terrorism 2 from the blocked assets of state sponsors of acts of 3 terrorism (including their agencies and instrumental-4 ities) will punish those entities, deter future acts of 5 terrorism, and provide a powerful incentive for any 6 foreign government to stop sponsoring terrorist at-7 tacks on Americans.
- 8 (6) There must be a level playing field for all
  9 American victims of state sponsored terrorism who
  10 are pursuing redress in the Federal courts and com11 pensation from the blocked assets of state sponsors
  12 of terrorism (including their agencies and instru13 mentalities).

#### 14 SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

- 15 Considering the policy set forth in this Act, the 16 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996,
- 17 and in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection
- 18 Act of 2000, it is the sense of Congress that it should
- 19 be the policy of the United States—
- 20 (1) to use the blocked assets of state sponsors 21 of acts of terrorism (including their agencies and in-22 strumentalities) that are under the control of the 23 Secretary of the Treasury to pay court-ordered judg-24 ments and awards made to United States nationals
- 25 harmed by such acts; and

1	(2) to provide equal access to all United States
2	victims of state sponsored terrorism who have se-
3	cured judgments and awards in Federal courts
4	against state sponsors of terrorism (including their
5	agencies and instrumentalities) and that those judg-
6	ments and awards be paid by state sponsors of ter-
7	rorism (including their agencies and instrumental-
8	ities) from any of their blocked assets controlled by
9	the Secretary of the Treasury.
10	SEC. 4. SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENTS FROM BLOCKED AS-
11	SETS OF TERRORISTS, TERRORIST ORGANI-
12	ZATIONS, AND STATE SPONSORS OF TER-
13	RORISM.
<ul><li>13</li><li>14</li></ul>	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
14	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
14 15	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judg-
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li><li>16</li><li>17</li></ul>	(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory
14 15 16 17 18	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory damages for an act of terrorism, or a claim for compensatory
14 15 16 17 18	(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every ease in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory damages for an act of terrorism, or a claim for compensatory damages brought pursuant to section 1605(a)(7)
14 15 16 17 18 19	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory damages for an act of terrorism, or a claim for compensatory damages brought pursuant to section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, the blocked assets of any
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory damages for an act of terrorism, or a claim for compensatory damages brought pursuant to section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, the blocked assets of any terrorist party, or any agency or instrumentality of a ter-
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory damages for an act of terrorism, or a claim for compensatory damages brought pursuant to section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, the blocked assets of any terrorist party, or any agency or instrumentality of a terrorist party, shall be available for satisfaction of the judg-
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), in every case in which a person has obtained a judgment against a terrorist party on a claim for compensatory damages for an act of terrorism, or a claim for compensatory damages brought pursuant to section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, the blocked assets of any terrorist party, or any agency or instrumentality of a terrorist party, shall be available for satisfaction of the judgment.

waiver is necessary in the national security interest,
the President may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in connection with (and prior to the enforcement of) any judicial order directing attachment or satisfaction in aid of execution of judgment,
or execution of judgment, against any property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

(2) EXCEPTION.—A waiver under this subsection shall not apply to—

(A) property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations that has been used for any nondiplomatic purpose (including use as rental property), and the proceeds of such use; or

(B) any asset subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations that is sold or otherwise transferred for value to a third party, and the proceeds of such sale or transfer.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

- (1) BLOCKED ASSETS.—The term "blocked assets" means assets seized or blocked by the United States in accordance with law.
- (2) Property and assets subject to vienna Conventions.—The terms "property subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations" and "asset subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations" mean any property or asset, respectively, the attachment in aid of execution or execution of which may, for the limited purpose of satisfying a judgment under subsection (a), breach an obligation of the United States under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, as the case may be.
  - (3) Terrorist Party. The term "terrorist party" means a terrorist, a terrorist organization, or a foreign state designated as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)) or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) (including any agency or instrumentality of that state).

1	SEC. 4. SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENTS FROM FROZEN AS-
2	SETS OF TERRORISTS, TERRORIST ORGANIZA-
3	TIONS, AND STATE SPONSORS OF TER-
4	RORISM.
5	(a) In General.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
6	sion of law, and except as provided in subsection (b), in
7	every case in which a person has obtained a judgment
8	against a terrorist party on a claim based upon an act
9	of terrorism or for which a terrorist party is not immune
10	under section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code,
11	the blocked assets of that terrorist party (including the
12	blocked assets of any agency or instrumentality of that ter-
13	rorist party) shall be subject to execution or attachment in
14	aid of execution in order to satisfy such judgment to the
15	extent of any compensatory damages for which such ter-
16	rorist party has been adjudged liable.
17	(b) Presidential Waiver.—
18	(1) In General.—Subject to paragraph (2),
19	upon determining on an asset-by-asset basis that a
20	waiver is necessary in the national security interest,
21	the President may waive the requirements of sub-
22	section (a) in connection with (and prior to the en-
23	forcement of) any judicial order directing attachment
24	in aid of execution or execution against any property

 $subject\ to\ the\ Vienna\ Convention\ on\ Diplomatic\ Rela-$ 

1	tions or the Vienna Convention on Consular Rela-
2	tions.
3	(2) Exception.—A waiver under this subsection
4	shall not apply to—
5	(A) property subject to the Vienna Conven-
6	tion on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Con-
7	vention on Consular Relations that has been used
8	by the United States for any nondiplomatic pur-
9	pose (including use as rental property), or the
10	proceeds of such use; or
11	(B) the proceeds of any sale or transfer for
12	value to a third party of any asset subject to the
13	Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or
14	the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
15	(c) Special Rule for Cases Against Iran.—Sec-
16	tion 2002 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protec-
17	tion Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386; 114 Stat. 1542) is
18	amended—
19	(1) in subsection $(a)(2)(A)(ii)$ , by inserting after
20	"July 27, 2000" the following: "or before October 28,
21	2000,";
22	(2) in subsection $(b)(2)(B)$ , by inserting after
23	"the date of enactment of this Act" the following:
24	"(less amounts therein as to which the United States
25	has an interest in subrogation pursuant to subsection

1	(c) arising prior to the date of entry of the judgment
2	or judgments to be satisfied in whole or in part here-
3	under).";
4	(3) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f)
5	as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively; and
6	(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the following
7	new subsection (d):
8	"(d) Distribution of Foreign Military Sales
9	Funds Inadequate To Satisfy Full Amount of Com-
10	PENSATORY AWARDS AGAINST IRAN.—
11	"(1) Award distribution.—
12	"(A) In General.—In the event that the
13	Secretary determines that the amounts available
14	to be paid under subsection (b)(2) are inadequate
15	to pay the entire amount of compensatory dam-
16	ages awarded in judgments issued as of the date
17	of the enactment of this subsection in cases iden-
18	tified in subsection (a)(2)(A), the Secretary shall,
19	not later than 60 days after such date, make
20	payment from the account specified in subsection
21	(b)(2) to each party to which such judgment has
22	been issued a share of the amounts in that ac-
23	count which are not subject to subrogation to the
24	United States under this Act.

- "(B) CALCULATION OFAMOUNT.—The amount so paid to each such person shall be cal-culated by the proportion that the amount of compensatory damages awarded in a judgment issued to that particular person bears to the total amount of all compensatory damages awarded to all persons to whom judgments have been issued in cases identified in subsection (a)(2)(A) as of the date referred to in subparagraph (A).
  - "(2) Enforcement of Judgment.—Nothing herein shall bar, or require delay in, enforcement of any judgment to which this subsection applies under any procedure or against assets otherwise available under this section or under any other provision of law.
  - "(3) Partial Judgment.—Any person receiving less than the full amount of compensatory damages awarded to that party in judgments to which this subsection applies shall not be required to make the election set forth in subsection (a)(2)(C) in order to qualify for payment hereunder."

### (d) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) TERRORIST PARTY.—The term "terrorist party" means a terrorist, a terrorist organization, or a foreign state designated as a state sponsor of ter-

- 1 rorism under section 6(j) of the Export Administra-
- 2 tion Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)) or section
- 3 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
- 4 *U.S.C.* 2371).

United States.

- 5 (2) Blocked asset.—The term 'blocked asset' 6 means any asset seized or frozen by the United States 7 in accordance with law, or otherwise held by the 8 United States without claim of ownership by the
- 10 (3) Property or asset subject to the vi-11 ENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OR 12 THEVIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR 13 TIONS.—The term "property subject to the Vienna 14 Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations" and the term 15 "asset subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplo-16 17 matic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Con-18 sular Relations" mean any property or asset, respec-19 tively, the attachment in aid of execution or execution 20 of which would result in a violation of an obligation of the United States under the Vienna Convention on 21 22 Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on 23 Consular Relations, as the case may be.

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Reported with an amendment